

**To:** Sternberg, David[Sternberg.David@epa.gov]  
**From:** White, Terri-A  
**Sent:** Wed 1/29/2014 4:11:08 PM  
**Subject:** FW: Press Statements for Ev

See below.

**From:** White, Terri-A  
**Sent:** Tuesday, January 28, 2014 5:49 PM  
**To:** Thomas Damm  
**Cc:** schaffer, joan  
**Subject:** Press Statements for Ev  
**Importance:** High

Tom,

These two statements should be useful to Evelyn. – Terri

**Press Statement on Activity to Date**

EPA worked closely with other Federal and State agencies in West Virginia as they implemented a plan for getting the water system back on-line. EPA drinking water experts have offered technical assistance to the State for West Virginia American Water Company's (WVAWC) plan for flushing the system. State and Federal (ATSDR/CDC) health officials have agreed that a level of 1 part per million (ppm) of methylcyclohexanemethanol is protective of public health and the State/WVAWC will use the flushing process to assure that the 1 ppm level is achieved throughout the system. The EPA supports this approach and has also offered sampling and monitoring assistance to the State during the restoration efforts.

The Agency also provided two on-scene coordinators to help the local response with air monitoring, inspecting and controlling the source of the spill, and related cleanup work. We continue to monitor and provide oversight of facility activities at the Freedom Industries tank farm site and the Poca staging facility.

## **Latest Press Statement on MCHM and PPH**

In an effort to strengthen laboratory analysis of MCHM and PPH, chemists and lab managers from nine organizations including EPA, are working collaboratively to share information and analytical data about the mixture. Participants include the National Guard, WV American Water, American Water Research, REI Consulting, DuPont Inc., Dow Inc., Matric Inc., ATSDR, and EPA. The group is looking to identify analytical techniques that will allow for lower detection limits for the single compounds, MCHM and PPH in water. The goal of the lower detection limits will be to increase the capacity of laboratories to detect MCHM and PPH in water at orders of magnitude below the health risk levels.

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